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THE EAST-INDIA TRADE.

A true Narration of divers Ports in EAST-INDIA; of the Commodities, and Trade one Kingdome holdeth with another; whereby it appeareth, how much profit this Nation is deprived by restraint of Trade to those parts, which is farre greater then all the trade of EUROPE.

East-India Trade.

THe East-India Trade of old was managed by the Chineses which appeares by divers Monuments which yet remain in India; as the Plantation of the Cinnamon Iland of Ceylon, inhabited by the Chiugala's, an off-spring of Chineses, with severall other Plantations on the West coast of Sumatra; and the very name of Cinnamon, which to this day is called by the Persians Darcin, or China-wood. After them succeeded the Guzarates, or Moores of Cambaya, untill the yeare 1497 that *Vasco de Gamas* with his Portugals discovered beyond the Cape of good hope and during 100 yeares purchased and enjoyed that Trade: And at last from *Anno* 1595 the Hollanders first, then the English, and afterwards some few French and Danes came for a share of that rich Trade of the East.

Spices, and other East-India commodities in the Chineses and Moors times were brought into Europe, and other Western parts, by the way of Ormus, and thence over Babylon to Trapizond, Caffa and other places on and about the Euxine and Mid-land Sea, and by the Genueses further Westward: And sometimes over

the Red ſea, to Memphis or Cairo in Egypt, and ſo to Alexandria and Damiata: thence by the Venetians to the more weſtern parts, wherby thoſe States of Genua and Venice flouriſhed for many ages. The Eaſt-India trade is ſo vaſt that all the ſhipping of our Weſtern Europe would therin find ſufficient imployment, if once undertaken and proſecuted with induſtry and courage, which may appeare by the following generall deſcrip ions, (for the particulars would be too tedious) beginning at Cape bon Eſperance, and ſo along the coaſts of the Contin nt unto the furtheſt parts of China; and afterwards a little of the Ilands, and the unknowne Southerne world, with a briefe deſcription of the co mmodities, and ſo to a concluſion.

Cabo bon Eſperanca.

The Cape, beſides Beefe, Sheep and other proviſions, which uſed to bee purchaſed there for peeces o old Iron hoops and for ſome late yeares ceaſed by the ill mannaging thereof by Hollanders, affords Traine oyle ſufficient to lade ſixe or eight ſhips a yeare; the Hollanders and French made often times Voyages thither on purpoſe for Oyle, and full traughted their ſhips, although the Hollanders of late, ſince the erecting of their Weſt-India company, never came there for that fiſhing becauſe that all others beſides that Company are reſtrained the navigating beyond the Tropick of Cancer: the French were there few yeares paſt and had their deſires. At ſeverall times motion was made by Green land Commanders out of Zealand which had uſed both Green land and Eaſt-India Voyages to ſend to the Cape aforeſaid out of England and they made it appeare as cheap and eaſier then Green-land, and the hazard and dangers leſſe, for that although the voiage to the Cape cannot be performed under eight moneths, and that of Greene-land in ſixe moneths, yet wages and victualing will coſt no more for eight moneths to the Southwards then for ſix moneths to the Norward: beſides, Green land is not paſt three or foure moneths a year free from ice, whereas the cape may be applyed unto all the yeare long. The vent for this trayne-oyle, when Europe affords no conſiderable price, muſt be found out in Brazil, in the Eaſt Indies, and at the cape it ſelfe and neighbouring places; for that people uſes ſtore of greaſe to anoynt th mſelves, and would in liew thereof affoord us better commodities.

Agoa

Agoa de San Brai.

Here the Hollanders trucked Beeves and other provisions for pieces of old Iron-hoopes and Hatchets; and found all the Country full of Sempervivum or Aloes herbe: and most of the Countrey People wears golden Rings which argues Gold along their coast: For 250 League further Eastward, the Portingalls found the Country people likewise adorned with Gold.

Cabo Correntes.

The Portingalls of Mosambique trade yeerly to this place with divers Ships where in truck of blue Calico painted and chequered, Stuffes and Beads from Cambaya they return Gold, Ivory, Negros, Tobacco leaves, Rinoceros hornes, and severall sorts of Provisions. The people much inclined to trade with strangers, and an Island very convenient for many more Shipping then usually comes.

Soffala.

Here the *Portingalls* have a Castle to preserve their golden trade of Ophir: for this is the true Ophir whence *Salomo* fetched Gold and other riches, as by tradition and ancient monuments there to this day appeares. The trade is not so barred but wee might obtaine a share; many Navigable Rivers there are besides the Portingall Castle of Soffala, where wee may navigate and trade with the Natives for Gold and Elephants teeth.

Sena.

Up the River Quama, the Portingalls have a Fort to secure the possession of other gold Mines, but this great River hath many branches and the Country abounds with store of Minerals more then few Portingalls are able to manage. The Country people are not expert in the handling of Guns, so that two Portingalls under the protection of their Fouling pieces, may travell and trade six weekes up in the Country without let or resistance.

Mosambique.

This Portingall Castle and town here are upon a small Island (which wants both provisions and water) close to the maine: and from thence they trade Southwards to Sena, Soffala, Cabo Correntes,

rentes, to the Northwards to Querinba, Mombasa, Melinde, Magadoxo, and other places: to the Eastwards to Musalady Asaday, and other ports of Madagascar, for Negros and Provisions, to the red Sea, Persia, the coast of India and Mallabar but cheiflier to Goa, the center of all East India Portugall Trade.

Querinba, Quiloa, Mombaça, Melinde, Pate, Brava, Magadoxo.

These places Trade with Mosambique, the red Sea, Arabia, India, Persia and Madagascar, and store of Ships continually employed by the Country people to and again so that twenty of our Shipping may find sufficient employment upon this Coast. The Commodities best known, are Gold, Ivory, Ebony-wood, Turtell-shels Negros, Ambergreece, Estrich feathers Manna, Sea-horse teeth, Hydes, Butter, Tobacco, Rice and all sorts of grains Rhinoceros hornes, and many other good Commodities yet unknowne.

Red-Sea, Moha, Aden, and the Coast of *Arabia.*

To the Red sea comes every monsone, above a hundred saile of Ships from all places of the East, with Commodities for the inland parts of Arabia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Palestina, and adjoyning Countries: and with Passengers that goe in Pilgrimage, to visit *Mahomets* Tombe of Mecca: Not onely from the places before mentioned, but also from Madagascar, Mascate Gombrour, Jasques in Persia, Sindu, Diu, Cambaya, Surratte, Dabull Ragiapore, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore Callicut, Cochin, Seylon, Masulipatan, Bengala, Pegu, Tannassery, Achen Bantam, and other severall places. Which Ships being of no great defensive force, are Subjects to Mallabar Pirates, Portingall, and insulting Hollanders, and to all manner of men of Warre, which often resorts to the Red sea, to make purchase of rich Indians; so that our Shipping may find employment not onely in Trade, but chieflier in carrying and re-carrying those Indians, their persons, slaves and goods to the Red sea, and back to their owne home.

Mascate, Ormus, Gombrone, Bander, Jasques, Guadel, Persia.

Thither comes Shipping from most of the ports before mentioned, with diver Commodities, and from all the rest of the East Indies, as from Sindu, Diu, Cambaya, Surratte, Dabul, Ragiapore,

pore, Carwar, Baticala, Mangalor, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin Ceylon, Negapatam, St Thome, Maſulipatam, Bangala, Tannaſſory, Pegu, Achin, and other places from the South ſea; with pepper, cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, indico, turmericke, gumlack, ginger, cohoſeed, cardemons, rampontri, ſaunders, lignum aloes, muske, ambergreece, turtellſhels Elephants, timber, negros, ſugar pouder and candy, callico, and cotton cloth of all ſorts, dyed, painted and white, with all kind of China ſtuffes, and China wares: and return larees or money, horſes, ſilk carpets, bezars turkeys pearles, tutia, brimſtone myrrha olibanum wormſeed, rubarbe, manna, roanay, roſewater and cakes, ala fetida, raiſons, dates, almonds, wine, horſe tailes and maines with other commodities. Perſia it ſelf, will vent above 3000. Engliſh cloths a yeer, and in progreſſe of time more, the countrie to the northward of that great Kingdome, and towards the Caſpian Sea, being extreme cold; which vent of cloth was all this while diſorderly neglected by the Marchants Trading into thoſe parts; although by their agents duly informed. And its believed that Perſia may find employment, not onely for the beſt part of the Shippes of this Kingdome, but alſo for the greateſt part of the ſtocke, if providently adventured on its vaſt Trade; and the marct of Perſia ſilke thus brought to London; whereas its now diverted by Armenians and Hollanders, to Turky and Batavia.

Mogull, Sindu, Diu, Goga, Cambaya, Surratte, Damon, Baſaim, Chaul.

The Trade of the great Mogulls dominion, is anſwerable to the vaſtneſſe of that great Empire, and affords ſufficient matter for a farre larger trade, then hitherto uſed by the Marchants of London, trading into thoſe parts, and onely at the port of Surratte and up into the Country to Baroche Brodera, Amadanab and Agra for Calicoes, Indigo and few drugs to lade two or three ſhips a yeere: Wheras Surratte and the Countries adjacent may very well afford trade for the inveſtment of all the ſtocke of England; not onely for Europe but chiefly for all ports before named, as the coaſt of Abiſsine, Red ſea, Arabia, Perſia, India, Cormandell, Bengala, Pegu, Aracan, Siam, Achen, Bantam Banda, Meluccos, Ceylon, and other Coaſts and Iſlands; wherein great number of Ships continually employed. Cambaya alone is a place of farre

greater Trade, then by all our Shipping could be managed; and hath ſomtimes a hundred Frigats in a Caffila or Fleet, from Goa and other places upon the coaſt of India, bound to that Port. Sindu Diu Goga, Damon, Bacaim and Chaul are Ports of great Trade to all ports of India: ſo that it may confidently be believed that the Moguls Country may afford ſufficient employment for all the Shipping of ENGLAND.

Coaſt of *India Dandragepore, Dabull, Ragiapore, Goa, Carwar, Onor, Batticala, Barçalor.*

Theſe ports Trade not onely for Europe, but alſo for the Red Sea, Melinde, Madagaſcar, Perſia Guzaratte, Mallabar, Ceylon, Cormandell, Bengala, Aracan, Pegu, Tennaſſery, Mallacca, Achin, Bantam, Macaſſar, Moluccos Banda, Timor, China, Japon, and other places; and affoord Navigation for a great number of Ships.

Mallabar, Mangalor, Mount-delli, Cannanor, Callicut, Cranganor, Coulan, Tuticuri.

This coaſt is much inteſted with Mallabar Pirates, but affoords profitable Navigation for many good Ships trading to all places before mentioned and beſides to the Maldivas, Ceylon, Cormandell, Bengala, Pegu, Achin, Bantam, Maccaſſar, Timor, China, Japan, and to a number of ports reſorting under the ſaid generall Names.

Cormandell, Trinconbar, Negapatam, St. Thome, Paliacatte, Armagon, Pettipoli, Maſulapatam.

The Trade of this Coaſt is very rich for the great ſtore of Cotton cloth made here of all kinds white, dyed and painted whereof all the world is furniſhed and chiefly the coaſt of Melinde, Perſia, Red ſea South ſea, Pegu, Malacca Achen; the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, Jambre Bantam, and many other places: hence come the beſt Diamonds, and diverſity of other commodities. Great ſtore of Ships trade continually upon this coaſt to and againe, and to all places before mentioned: and our Shipping could want no employment there, every port being open and moſt willing to entertaine ſtrangers and their trade; and paſſengers ready to commit both themſelves and goods in our ſhips, which are ſecurer & of better accommodation and defence, then the Country junckes.

Bengala,

Bengala, Narſapore, Pipili, Vgalee, Chatigam, Arachan.

Here abounds all kind of Cotton cloth, and Stuffes, Silke, and proviſions of Rice, Butter, Oyle, Wax, with all ſorts of Mineralls, ſufficient to provide a great part of India, and the Iſlands where ſuch are wanting: and Navigation uſed with great number of Ships to Perſia, the coaſt of India, Maldivas, Achen and other places.

Pegu, Martavan, Tavay, Tenaſſery, Queda, Pera, Malluca, Jokor, Pahaun.

The Trade of theſe Countreys produces Gold, Copper, Tinne, Lead, Rubies, Elephants, Gomlacca, plenty of proviſions and other Commodities vendible in India, Perſia, and Red ſeas and to the Eaſtward as far as China and Japon; wherein great many Ships continually employed in carrying goods and commodities to and againe.

Siam, Patane, Lugor, Cambogia, Champa, Cauchin, China.

Here is to be had in abundance, Gold, Tin, Lead, Tutimaga, Copper, Dureſhinus, Sabonwood and Pepper, with variety of other commodities native, and brought out of the adjoyning vaſt Countreys bordering with China, and thence is great navigation and trade maintained with the more adjoyning Countries of China, Japan and Philippinas; and full employment for our Shipping, for theſe ports affoords ſtore of Rice and proviſions needfull in the Moluccos and other places of the South ſea, where the like are wanting.

China.

The China Trade is eſteemed and admired all the world over, and of ſuch vaſtneſſe that all the wealth of Europe, is not able to compaſſe; the Ships employed in the Rivers and upon the coaſt of China are innumerable; ſomtimes a particular man hath there been ſeene with a Fleet of five hundred Sailes of his owne. Their Trade to remote Countries is much declined and are by the Hollanders forced to forbear trade in the Meluccos, Banda, Malacca, and other adjoyning places. China affoords great treaſures in Gold by ſo much as the King of Spaine hath been wiſhed to exchange the halfe of his Weſt India Plate for China Gold, upon the

the exchange whereof he might gaine 75 or 80 *per centum*. Commodities beſt knowne to us here, are raw Silke, ſilk Stuffes of all ſorts; ſugar pouder and Candy, Green ginger, Radix China Rubarbe Muſk, Pearls China diſhes Cinamon, Allume, Copper, Tatenag, with ſeverall other commodities; and aboundance of all kind of proviſions for the ſuſtenance of all living creatures very cheap, commodities vendible from other places is Silver cloth, Corrall, Amber, Pepper and Spices of the Meluccos and Banda, Ivory, Rinoceros hornes, Benjamin, Mirrhe, Puchock, Olibanum and many others. The difficulty of trading with the Chineſes in their own Country, is not ſo difficult as the Portingalls and Hollanders would perſwade the World for their own advantage. Engliſh Marchants have traded even in the great City Cantan, for three moneths together; and notwithſtanding all the treacheries and hinderances procured by the Portingalls, I have brought from thence, neer the full lading of three Ships of 500. 400. and 300. Tunnes. This coaſt with ſome labour, courage and induſtry may affoord employment for all our Shipping to export the Countrey commodities, and provide Spices, Eaſt India goods, Japan and Weſt India Plate: and whereas this coaſt conſumes the moſt part of the plate which out of Europe is exported to the Eaſt Indias, either by Sea or over land, with all the Japan Plate; and all the Plate which out of Peru and new Spaine, comes to the Mavillas for China commodities; doubtleſſe, when our Ships ſhall be poſſeſſed of that trade great ſtore of that plate and China Gold will remaine to our ſhare in exchange of our commodities and induſtry; beſides what China goods we may have brought home to ſupply Europe and the Weſt Indias. Here ends the firm coaſt which for the ſpace of 15000 miles and upwards, containes more trade then ten times our Shipping is able to ſupply; now for the Iſlands and their Trades among themſelves, and with the Ports of the maine continent, and begin with

Madagaſcar, Comoro, Mohilla, Joanna, Mayottes.

The Ports known to us upon Madagaſcar Iſland, are St. Auguſtine, Sta. Lucia, Sta. Maria, Autongil, Aſada, Maſelage: the commodities beſides Beeves, Sheepe, Goats, Hogs, Rice, Gravances, and other victuall kind beſt known are Ambergreece, Negros, Iron, Copper, Tin, Turtel ſhels, Sugar, Ginger, Aloes, Tamarinds, Sanguis draconis, Turmerick, Ebony-wood, Saundel-wood,

and

and ſeverall dying and painting Stuffes, Cotton, and Cotton Stuffes. The Northerne parts are Traded unto by ſeverall Ships from Moſambique, and above twenty Ships in one port from Mombaſa, Magadoxo, Joanna Mohillia Comore, Mayottes, and the coaſt of Arabia. Theſe Iſlands are wonderfull well ſeated for a great Plantation; which in progreſſe of trade and time may engroſſe all the Navigation of the coaſt of Melinde, Red ſea Perſia, Cambaya, India, Cormandell, Bengala, and the South ſea.

Mauritius, Maſcarenhas, Diego Roiz.

Theſe three Iſlands to the Eaſtward of Madagaſcar, abound with Proviſions and Ebony-wood. The Hollanders have upon Mauritius a Fort with ſixteene pieces of Ordnance, and above 100. men upon the Iſland to cut Ebony-wood, and to looke for Ambergreece, whereof oftentimes good ſtore comes a ſhore. Theſe Iſlands are no waies inferiour to the Caribes, and may with ſmall trouble be planted by our people, and further trade from thence to all parts of India may be ſetled.

Socotora, Abdelcuria.

Upon theſe Iſlands ſtore of Dates, Aloes, Socotrivo and mirrha to be had, and may very well yeeld employment for three or foure of our leſſer Ships; for the Iſlands being barren, want rice ann other proviſions, which from Madagaſcar and other places may plenteouſly be ſupplyed in barter of their Aloes, Mirrha, and other Socotrive commodities.

Maldivas, Malmallas.

Great trade is driven to theſe Iſlands from Cananor, Bengala, & other places with rice and other proviſions, for barter wher of returns Cocos Nuts, Cayro ropes, for the moſt part of the Shipping of India, Ambergreece, Cocomaldina, Bugios and dryed Salmons.

Ceylon, Manaren.

Diverſe parts of trade there are upon the Iſland of Ceylon; the chiefe Columbo, Punto galls, Maricalo and Trinquemala: the trade is plentifull chiefly in exporting of Cinamon and Elephants, here alſo are ſtore of Rubies, Carbuncles, Drugs, and other Spices to be found; and in the ſmall Iſland of Manaren, a precious Pearle fiſhing, whence yeerly great ſtore tranſported to all parts of the Eaſt.

Nicubar.

Theſe Iſlands yeeld ſtore of Ambergreece, and wants Rice for ſuſtenance of the Inhabitants which cauſes a reaſonable Navigation from Bengala, Araccan, and other places which abounds with proviſions.

Sumatra.

The Ports of Achen, Pedit, Barros, Tico, Priaman, Cellibar, and the Rivers of Palimbam Jambre, and Andrahiri, are upon this Iſland which yeeld altogether as much Pepper as the reſt of the Eaſt Indias, beſides Benjamin, Elephants, Campher, Lignum, Aloes, Cubebes, and other commodities and chiefly Gold, which is ſo plentifull in this Iſland, that the Inhabitants report by Tradition, that *Solomon* fetched his Gold from this Ophir. To the Port of Achen reſorts Shipping from Cambaya, India, Cormandell, Bengala, Araccan, Macaſſar, and almoſt from all places of trade, every one with his Countrey commodities; whereof for the moſt part, one ſtranger exports what merchandizes another imports, beſides the native commodities of the Iſland, as Gold, Pepper, Elephants, Benjamin and others. Our trade being cloſly followed to all parts of Sumatra, no doubt but wee might bring home a yeerly Treaſure in Gold, beſides other commodities to ſupply the markets of Europe; for the Iſland wants Proviſions and clothing, which we may bring cheape from other places, the people being addicted to their pleaſures, laſineſſe and Prodigalitie.

Java, Madura, Lombock, Baly, Cambava.

The ports of Bantam, Batavia or Jacatra, Japara, Jortan and Greſsi, beſides others belong to Jaua, which yeelds of their owne Pepper, Sugar, Cubebes, Gold, Caſſumba and other commodities. The Navigation to Bantam and Batavia, are beſt known to Engliſh and Hollanders, theſe being here ſeated to ſecure their Spice trade upon Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Molucco and Banda beſides their China and Japan trade; the former to receive their Pepper, which with ſmaller veſſells come from Jambre, Benger-maſsin and few more ports: Theſe ports are not ſo full of Shipping, but might adde many ſaile to the number, and find profitable employment to induſtrious merchants.

Borneo

Borneo.

This great Iſland contains many good Ports which yeeld quantities of Pepper, Campher, Diamonds and other commodities. The Navigation here knowne to us is at Samba, Succodana and Benger Matsin: beſides other ports which trade with the Spaniards of the Mavillas, and the Hollanders of Bataia with ſtore of Shipping; and great many more may bee added by induſtry of painfull Merchants, to no ſmall benefit of the undertakers.

Celebes, Boulon, Pangeſane, Cambena, Salayer, Calauro.

Macaſſar upon Celebes trades with many places, as the coaſt of India, Mallabar, Achen, and all Ports of the South ſea, chiefly with the Molucco and Banda Iſlands, for Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace; here being a continuall marct for thoſe Spices which for moſt part are brought hither by ſtealth, for feare of the Dutch, who by an everlaſting contract claime all the Cloves Nutmegs and ware which grow on the Molucco and Banda Iſlands; and ſuffers none to be ſold from themſelves.

Moluccos, Gilolo, Morotay, Ceram, Amboyna, Boero, & Ternate, Tidore, Motyr, Machian, Bachian.

The five Iſlands of Ternate, Tidore, Motyr, Machian and Bachian yeild all the cloves except ſome ſmall quantity growing upon Gilolo, Amboyna and Ceram, and are now under the government or rather tyranny of the Spanyards and Hollanders, ſo that the whole Navigation and ſole trade thereof is in their hands, except ſome portion which by ſtealth and by night is thence brought in ſmall veſſells to Maccaſſar, and other neighbouring places. Doubtleſſe aſſoone as ſtore of our ſhipping ſhall trade into thoſe parts, the cloves will be brought unto us let the Hollanders and Spaniards be never ſo watchfull, for hopes of gaine will induce the country people to attempt any thing, let it never be ſo dangerous.

Banda-Ilands, Nera, Banda, Gonapy, Puloway, Puloron, Roſſengyn.

Theſe ſix Iſlands containe all the knowne nutmeg trees of the World, and are wholly poſſeſſed by the Hollanders: the Iſland Puloron of about eight or nine miles circumference belongs to

the Engliſh, but lies waſt, and all the nutmeg trees are cut down: ſo that the Hollanders remaine quiet owners of all the Mace and Nutmeg untill that by encreaſe of our navigation in the South-ſea Puloron may bee replanted againe, and ſome ſhare procured of the other Iſlands, and their fruites, in manner expreſſed about the cloves. A report goes that ſome of the old Bandaneſes to ſhun their new uſurping Maſters the Hollanders are retired to the Southward, and begun to plant nutmeg trees there: which ought to move us to try whether cloves and nutmeg trees may not grow in other places beſides the Molucco and Banda Iſlands.

Timor, Flores, Sava, Solor, Banbale, Malua.

Vpon Timor and neighbouring Iſlands growes ſtore of Sandelwood which is fetched from all parts of India, South ſea and china, cauſing a reaſonable navigation and rich trade into theſe Southerne parts.

Japan.

Japan is an Empire of a great Iſland, with many leſſer round about the ſame, which reaches from 30. degrees to 50. degrees North-latitude, and from Weſt to Eaſt for above 300. leagues, which great Empire is now wholly under the command of a Monarch, known by the name of the Emperour of Japan. The Trade of theſe parts is chieflier with China, Siam and Philippinas, the northerne trade as yet unknowne. This Country vents very great ſtore of China raw ſilke, ſilke ſtuffes, cloth of gold, and many other China commodities, and from Siam abundance of Sabon-wood and deerskinnes, from the South-ſea ſpice, eſpecially Cloves, from hence cloth, Tin, Lead, Camerick and Launes, mather, bayes, perpetuanes, wax, verdigreece and other ſtuffes: Iron and ſteele, Amber, glaſſe of all ſorts and colours, Caſtle Soape, Velvet, Sattin, and Taffeties, with other commodities. Our cloth there is in very great eſteeme, and ſold at exceſſive deere rates, and beleeved that this Empire of Japan would ſpend all the cloth which could be made in England. For which commodities it returnes Silver or Plate which is there in great abundance, and of no leſſe quantity then all the King of Spaines Fleet brings out of the Weſt-Indies into Spaine: the moſt part of that Plate goes to China for ſilkes and ſilke ſtuffes, cloth of

gold

gold and other fancies, the greateſt part whereof may come to us when we furniſh them with good cloth and other commodities which may ſatisfie their mindes: other commodities, as hemp & heate, Barley, rice, all kind of lackwork, a blew colour wherof great ſtore and cheap to be had may likewiſe be returned from Japan. Great ſtore of ſhipping is continually employed, about the Japan trade which ours may ſupply. and now the beſt time to beginne, the Hollanders in a manner being expelled from thence.

Philipinas, Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, Tandaya, Panay-Paragoa.

The trade of theſe Iſlands with China Japan, Moluccos, and the weſt-Indies is of great value; for ſometimes three or foure millions of Rialls of 8. are brought yearly from the Weſt-Indies, to be inveſted in China ſilke-ſtuffes, and other commodities for the uſe of Mexico, Peru and other parts of America. The Spaniards are chiefe Rulers of theſe Ilands, and willing to admit us partners in their Navigations.

Aynan, Fermoſo, Lequeos, and other Ilands upon the Coaſt of *China*.

There bee three famous Pearle-fiſhings in the Eaſt-Indies, whence the beſt Orientall Pearles comes to our Europe: Baharen in the gulfe of Perſia, Manaren betwixt Ceylon and Cape Comorin, and this Iland of Aynan the Southermoſt part of China. Upon Fermoſo the Hollanders have a Fort called Tayoan, whether Chineſes bring theſe coſtly commodities to the Hollanders, which commodities are thence tranſported to Japan, Batavia and other parts of theirs: this Tayoan being as a market for the Chineſes to ſell the goods. There is great Navigation in all theſe Iſlands, and very eaſie for our ſhipping to become owners of the beſt trade there, if courage and induſtrie be not wanting. And here ends the Iland trade, the circumference of which Ilands ſummed up together does not amount to leſſe than 14500. Engliſh miles: and now proceed to the unknowne Southerne World.

The unknown Southerne WORLD fit to bee diſcovered.

The extent of this unknowne World muſt needs be very great for beginning from the Straits of Le Mart in 57. degrees South latitude, and thence Eaſtwards to the laſt Holland diſcovery a-

bout Houtmans Abrelhos in 35. degrees, and ſo to the tryalls in 20. degrees, thence to the Weſtermoſt diſcovery of Nova Guinea under the equinoctiall, thence along that Nova Guinea & Papuas Eaſtward along the Terra Auſtralia *de ſpiritu Sancto* and all the Ilands diſcovered by Fernand Magelanes, Villaloboz, Fernando Dequiros, and Jacob le Mayre untill the Southermoſt part of the ſtraites le Mayre, no leſſe then 20000. Engliſh miles can bee reckoned of coaſt, including the Southerne unknowne World of larger extent then Aſia, Africa and Europe joyned together. From the ſtraites le Mayre in 57. degrees Southlatitude, to the coaſt of Chili and along Peru, and all the backſide of America to Californias, thence to the Northerne parts of Japan, China, Tartaria and Waygatts, may bee coaſted for the ſpace of above 12000. Engliſh miles. The trade of the Southerne unknowne World is as yet to diſcover, and not improbable to prove to benefit whenſoever attempted; the few diſcoveries made in ſeverall parts thereof proves ſufficiently the ſame to be inhabited, and abounds with proviſions for the ſuſtenance of men, with many commodities, with great likelihood of gold and Pearles. The trade on the backſide of America will turne to the advantage of the undertakers, when thereby the gold of Chili and Plate of Peru ſhall thereby come into their poſſeſsion. Hence ſhall proceed to the Eaſt-India commodities.

Eaſt-*India* Commodities.

The commodities which uſually are brought home into Europe, or may be brought from the Eaſt Indies are theſe:

Mettalls, gold, Silver, Copper, Tinne, Lead, Iron, Steele.

Mineralls and ſalts, brimſtone, ſalpeter, allume, ſal-armoniac, tincall, ſalgemur, vitriol. Gemmes, Diamonds, Rubies, Pearles, Spinells, Emeralds, Saphirs, Turkeys, granats, hyachuts, amethiſts, catteyes, cornelians, Lapis lazuli, Elitropian, Jaſpis, agats Chriſtalls.

Spices, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Sugar, powder Candy.

Perfumes, Muske, Civet, Ambergreece, Lignum aloes, ſandelwood, Mirrha, Olibanum, Benjamin, Campher, Calamus aromaticus.

Druggs, aloe ſocotrino, amacardium, amomo, aſiom, aſa fetida, ammoniacum, bolus armenius, bezar, balſamum, bdellium, balauſtium,

ſtium, Caſsia lignea, caſsia fiſtula, cardamoms, coſtus, cubebes, China-rootes, coculus Indi, coriander, cambogium, coloquintida, galbaum, gallangall, gum dragam, gum arabick, manna mirabolans nux vomica, long pepper, cocus maldina, ſpikenard rubarber, ſanguis draconis, ſquinantia, ſarcacolla, lapis tutia, turbich, turmerick tamerinds tacamahaca wormſeed, ſeed pearles, aniſeed, cotton, cotten yarne, and all ſorts of clothes made of cotten, white, dyed and painted.

Silke raw, and ſilke wrought in ſilke ſtuffes of all ſorts.

Indigo, gumlack, ſabon-wood, ſatflower.

Buffiles hides, deereskinnes, Perſian ſheepskins.

Wax, honey, ebbony-wood, Box-wood, Elephants teeth, Turtle ſhells, bugios.

China diſhes of all ſorts, Japan ſcritories.

Beſides theſe commodities which are or may be brought to us with advantage, and are likewiſe tranſported in trade from Port to Port in the Eaſt-Indies, the Country people uſes to trade and tranſport many other goods, proviſions and merchandiſes from one place into another, as

Elephants, horſes, beeves, ſheep, Tobacco, Rinoceros hornes, Elephants and Seahorſe teeth, Negros and ſlaves, rohanaz, cocos nuts, cayro-roapes, dryed Salmon, hempe, rice, butter, oyle, jaggara, rack, betell nuts, Salt, wheate, wine, Dates, Raiſins, Almonds, galls, onions, cheſts, cots, cabiners, and all manner of their houſhold ſtuffe, Perſian carpets, tombelo, rampontri tatinaga, noſhader, cohoſeede, quickſilver, vermillion, red lead, martaban jarres, dammer, caſſumba, beades, horſe tayles and manes, and many other ſorts and kindes of commodities, the names unknown to us. Now to a concluſion.

CONCLUSION.

The Premiſes conſidered, what quantity of Ships and Sea-men may bee employed, and to how great advantage, is left to every judicious Reader, if trade to thoſe parts were either left free, or elſe ſo regulated as not to limit it to a joynt ſtock, and to be diſpoſed under ſuch a government as is deſtructive to trade; which this Nation hath experience in theſe laſt 20. yeares.

FINIS.